

# THE WEEKLY JEWISH GLEANER.

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## The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL, DEVOTED TO  
RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND  
JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE  
AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS ECKMAN, D.D.,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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### Egypt,

#### TREATMENT OF THE DEAD.

THE embalmers were physicians,—when the custom of embalming ceased.—Consequence of the discontinuance.—Mummies kept in houses.—funeral feasts.—religious ceremonies.

The embalmers were probably members of the medical profession, as well as of the class of priests. Joseph is said to have "commanded the physicians to embalm his father," and Pliny states that during this process certain examinations took place, which enabled them to study the disease of which the deceased had died. They appear to have been made in compliance with an order from the government, as he says the kings of Egypt had the bodies opened after death to ascertain the nature of their diseases, by which means alone the remedy for phthisical complaints was discovered.

With regard to the question *when* the custom of embalming ceased, in Egypt, it may be observed that some are of opinion that it ceased at an early time, when Egypt became a Roman province. But this has been fully disproved by modern discoveries; and it not only appears that the early Christians embalmed their dead, but according to "St. Augustine, mummies were made in his time, at the beginning of the 5th century," of custom or from religious scruple; for others state that the practice ceased by the preaching of St. Anthony and other Hermetic fathers who, in their zeal, denounced it as idolatrous. With this, some significantly connect the fact, that, since the conversion of Egypt to Christianity, the plague, which was utterly unknown in ancient times, now commonly makes its



### TAKE FAST HOLD OF INSTRUCTION!

#### LINES TO MY CHILD.

They say thou art not fair to others' eyes,  
Thou who dost seem so beautiful in mine!  
The stranger coldly passes thee, nor asks  
What name, what home, what parentage are thine;  
But carelessly as though it were by chance,  
Bestows on thee an unadmiring glance.  
Art thou not beautiful?—To me it seems  
As though the blue veins on thy temples fair—  
The crimson in thy full and innocent lips—  
The light that falls upon thy shining hair—  
The varying colour in thy rounded cheek—  
Must all of nature's endless beauties speak!  
The very pillow which thy head had prest  
Through the past night, a picture brings to me  
Of rest so holy, calm, and exquisite,  
That sweet tears rise at thought of it and thee;  
And I repeat beneath the morning light,  
The mother's lingering gaze, and long good night!  
Yea, even thy shadow, as it slanting falls,  
When we two roam beneath the setting sun,  
Seems, as it glides along the path I tread  
A something bright and fair to gaze upon;  
I press thy little eager hand the while,  
And do not even turn to see thee smile!

Art thou not beautiful?—I hear thy voice—  
Its musical shouts of childhood's sudden mirth!  
And echo back thy laughter, as thy feet  
Come gladly bounding o'er the damp spring-earth.  
Yet no gaze follows thee but mine. I fear  
Love hath bewitch'd mine eyes—my only dear!  
Beauty is that which dazzles—that which strikes—  
That which doth paralyze the gazer's tongue,  
Till he hath found some rapturous word of praise  
To bear his proud and swelling thoughts along,  
Sunbeams are beautiful—and glided halls—  
Wide terraces—and showery waterfalls.  
Yet are there things which through the gazing eye  
Reach the full soul, and thrill it into love,  
Unworthy of those rapturous words of praise,  
Yet prized perchance, the brightest things above;  
A nook that was our childhood's resting place—  
A smile upon some dear familiar face.  
And therefore did the discontented heart  
Create that other word its thoughts to dress;  
And what it could not say was beautiful,  
Yet gain'd the dearer term of loveliness,  
The loved are lovely:—so art thou to me,  
Child in whose face strange eyes no beauty see!

Hon. Mrs. Norton.

annual appearance on the subsidence of ful effort of St. Anthony and his confreres against embalming. It is probable the custom originated in Egypt, and was founded on their religious belief that the continuance of the soul in the region of The custom may not have been universal

at that period; and it is more probable that it gradually fell into disuse, then that it was suddenly abandoned from any accidental cause connected with change the Nile; and that its first introduction may be historically traced to a period somewhere about the time of the success-

happiness was dependant on the preservation of the body. Some have thought that a physical notion may have also had its influence. Egypt is annually, for three months, under water, and is at the same time exposed to a burning sun. It is therefore important that all decomposition of animal matter should, as much as possible, be prevented. Hence inferior animals were embalmed.

The body having been conveyed to the embalmer's, the afflicted family during seventy (or seventy-two) days continued their lamentations at home, singing the funeral dirge, and fulfilling all the duties required both by custom and their own feelings on the mournful occasion.

During this period they abstained from all amusements; the indulgence in every kind of luxury, as the "bath, wine, delicacies of the table, or rich clothing;" they suffered their beard and hair grow; and endeavored to prove, by this marked neglect of their personal comfort and appearance, how entirely their thoughts were absorbed by the melancholy event that had befallen them. But they did not cut themselves in token of grief; and the command given to the Israelites, "Ye shall not cut yourselves, nor make any baldness between your eyes for the dead; does not refer to a custom of the Egyptians, but of those people among whom they were about to establish themselves in Syria, as is distinctly stated of the votaries of Baal. The body, when embalmed, was restored to the family, and having been deposited in its case, which was generally inclosed in two or three others, all richly painted, "it was placed in a room of the house, upright against the wall," until the tomb was ready, and all the necessary preparations had been made for the funeral.

It was not unusual to keep the mummies in the house, after they had been returned by the embalmers to the relations of the deceased, in order to gratify the feelings which made them desirous of having those they had loved in life as near them as possible after death, or to give time to the family to prepare a tomb for their reception. Many months often elapsed between the ceremony of embalming and the actual burial; and it was during this period that the liturgies were performed before the mummy, which were afterwards continued at the tomb. One inscription upon the coffin of a woman shows that the burial took place a whole year after her death, and some were doubtless kept for various reasons, much longer. It was during this interval that feasts were held in honour of the dead, to which the friends and relatives were invited, as was customary among the Greeks and other people of antiquity.



Small tables made of reeds and sticks bound together, and interlaced with palm leaves, whee sometimes placed in the tombs, bearing offerings of cakes, ducks, or other things, according to the wealth or inclination of the donors, one of which, found at Thebes, is now in the British Museum. On the lower compartment, or shelf, are cakes; the central shelf has a duck cut open at the breast and spread out, "but not divided asunder," and at the top is a similar bird, tussled in the usual mode when brought to an Egyptian table. Similar offerings for the "dead" were strictly forbidden by the law of Moses; and it was doubtless the Egyptian custom that the Hebrew legislator had in view when he introduced this wise prohibition.

While in the house, many religious ceremonies were performed, before the mummy, prayer were read. During that time, when the mummies remained in the house, or in the chamber of the sepulchre, they were kept in movable closets, with folding doors, out of which they were taken by the minor functionaries to a small altar, before which the priest officiated. The closet and the mummy were placed on a sledge, in order to facilitate their movement from one place to another; and the latter was drawn with ropes to the altar, and taken back by the same means when the ceremony was over. On these occasions, as in the prayers for the dead, they made the usual offerings of incense and libation, with cakes, flowers, and fruit, and even anointed the mummy, oil or ointment being poured over its head. Sometimes several priests attended. One carried a napkin over his shoulder, to be used after the anointing of the mummy; another brought a papyrus roll containing a prayer, or the usual ritual deposited in the tombs with the dead; and others had different occupations, according to their respective offices.

#### Jews in India.

(Concluded from Nos. 11, 12, 18, 38.)

The Beni-Israel generally marry as early in life as the Hindoos; and their nuptial ceremonies, which is some degree, partake of a heathenish character, continue for five days, not seven, as among the ancient Hebrews.

Of another interesting colony at Bombay, which is divided in White and Black Jews, and of their state, we have spoken in the numbers of *the Gleaner*, quoted at the head of this. We have merely to repeat and to add, that the White Jews, as they assert, came into the country after the destruction of the Second Temple; though some have supposed that they came originally from Persia some centuries later, on the occasion of a persecution in that country. The Black Jews are the offspring of some natives of Malabar, who voluntarily joined the refugees on their landing; and of slaves emancipated by the White Jews.

We have given a full translation of the brass tablets found in their synagogue, with a statement of the privileges granted to them, of which, for those of our subscribers who may not have received the early numbers, we give the following extract:

"After the destruction of the second Temple in the 3828th year of the creation, 3168th of tribulation, and 68th of the Christian era, about 10,000 Jews and Jewesses came to Malabar, and settled themselves at Cananganore, Paloor Mahdam, and Pooleotto; and three-fourths of this population remained at Cananganore, then called Mahodranapatna, and subsequently Chingly, under the government of Churum Perumal. In the 4139th year of the creation, 3479th of tribulation, and 379th of Christ, Cheruman Perumal, Eravi Verma, emperor of Malabar, granted to the Jews the honour and privileges which they were to exercise; and which grant was engraved on copperplate, called Champeada, in Malayalam;

and thereby appointed Joseph Rabbian t head of the Jews." In the deed is stated, that the sovereign of Malabar, while "wielding the scepter of royalty in a hundred thousand places," granted to the Jews the privileges of using day-lamps; of wearing long apparel; of making use of palanquins, umbrellas, copper vessels, trumpets and drums, garlands for the person, and garlands to be suspended over their roads; and relinquished all taxes and rates for these, as well as for houses and synagogues.

The Malabar Jews resided at Cananganore until the arrival of the Portuguese in that quarter; but, as that nation inflicted great oppression upon them, they removed to Cochín in the year 1565 of the Christian era, and were hospitably received by the rajah of that place. He granted them permission to build their synagogue and houses next to his palace, in order to protect them better; but hither they were followed by the Portuguese, who again treated them with the utmost cruelty and injustice. The arrival of the Dutch, who took possession of Cochín in 1663, relieved them from their sufferings, and since that time they have lived in peace. In the year 1686, they were visited by four Hebrew merchants from Amsterdam, named Moses Ferreira de Paima, Isaac Argas, Isaac Mookat and Abraham Bat, who rejoiced to find them enjoying a state of prosperity, and agreed to live with them. They wrote an account of their reception to their brethren at Amsterdam, who sent out to them a supply of books of the Law and the Prophets, which were much wanted. Since that time, an intimate correspondence has been maintained between the Jews of Cochín and those of Holland. At Amsterdam a liturgy has been printed, expressly for the Israelites of Malabar.

The White Jews never intermarried with their black brethren, and look upon them as an inferior race. The latter have none of the Cohen or Levi family, (Priests and Levites) among them, but their rites and ceremonies in a great measure resemble those of the White Jews. The two bodies of Israelites inhabit the towns of Cochín, Anjancinimal, Paroor, Chanotto, and Mala. Their number has been greatly reduced by various causes, and is stated to amount only to 1039. A short time ago, several of the White Jews at Cochín addressed a statement of their condition to a gentleman named Baber, of the Bombay Civil Service; in which they defend themselves from various charges made against them by a recent traveller, and, among other things, give the following account of their occupations:—"As for the industry of the Jews, they earn a livelihood as handicraftsmen, being in general sawyers, fishermen, blacksmiths, bricklayers, tailors, bookbinders, and other artificers; of which number many, for want of employment at or about Cochín, travel up the Malabar coast to Bombay, to get a subsistence; three-fourths of the Black Jews are vendors of the household necessities."

When Dr. Buchanan, the author of "Christian Researches," visited the interesting people in 1806, he made investigations into the character of the Hebrew manuscripts which they possessed. He discovered, among other remarkable writings, a curious version of the New Testament, which fact we think proper to mention, lest our silence be construed as a indication of a weakness of our cause. We therefore shall give the account in his own words:—"I had heard that there were one or two translations of the Testament in their possession, but they were studiously kept out of my sight for a considerable time. At last, however, they were produced by individuals in a private manner. One of them is written in the small rabbinical or Jerusalem character, the other in a large square letter. The history of the former is very interesting. The translator, a learned rabbi, conceived the design of

making an accurate version of the New Testament, for the express purpose of confuting it. His style is copious and elegant, like that of a master in the language, and the translation is in general faithful. It does not indeed appear that he wished to pervert the meaning of a single sentence, but, depending on his own abilities and renown as a scholar, he hoped to be able to controvert its doctrines, and to triumph over it by fair contest in the presence of the world. The translation is complete, and written with greater freedom and ease towards the end than at the beginning. How astonishing it is that an enemy should have done this! That he should have persevered resolutely to the end of his work; not always indeed calmly, for there is sometimes a note of execration on the Sacred Person, who is the subject of it, as if to unburden his mind, and ease the conflict of his labouring soul. At the close of the gospels, as if afraid of the converting power of his own version, he calls heaven to witness that 'he had undertaken the work with the professed design of opposing Epicureans,' by which term he contemptuously designates the Christians." Dr. Buchanan states, that in almost every house he found Hebrew books, printed or manuscript, particularly among the White Jews.

SHIP CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.—According to an official communication from Commodore Paulding, a ship-canal across the Isthmus is feasible. The Isthmus itself seems to present no serious obstacle to science for the construction of a canal. The whole extent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is made up of swamps, hills and plains; and the highest point of land where the railroad passes, is no more than 286 feet above the level of the sea. The hills through which the canal would pass, would be required for embankments over the plains and swamps; and there appears to be no insuperable obstacle to piercing the highest part, so as conveniently to make the waters of the Chagres, Obispo and Rio Grande available for the wants of the canal. The want of men to labor would seem to be the great obstacle to the successful accomplishment of a work of so much magnitude. In a work like that of a canal through the Isthmus of Darien, it is to be supposed that the requirements of commerce and navigation in its most extended application, would alone be considered; and, taking this for a standard, a canal 200 feet wide and 30 feet deep would seem to be the appropriate dimensions. With such an avenue from the Atlantic, the stormy and distant seas of the South would be abandoned by Europe as well as America, and we should meet here on neutral ground, pursuing with a common purpose the paths of peace and industry, which, by its means, we may suppose, would effect a moral revolution, such as the world has never known, and surpassing in importance that which would be effected in the revolution of the commercial world.

#### Vox Populi.

The highest order of mind is accused of folly, as well as the lowest. Nothing is thoroughly approved but mediocrity. The majority has established this, and it fixes its fangs on whatever gets beyond it either way. I will not resist their rule. I consent to be ranked among them; and if I object to be placed at the low extreme, it is not because it is low, but because it is extreme; for I should in the same way refuse to be placed at the highest. To get really beyond mediocrity, is to pass the limits of human nature. The dignity of the human soul, lies in knowing how to keep the middle course; and true greatness consists in never deviating from it, rather than in departing from it.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The export of specie from California during the year, ending July last, amounted to 31,000,000.

#### Sensations in Dying.

##### STATE OF TRANSITION.

What are the sensations of persons during their transition from this life to the future?

The following narratives, taken from Dr. Newman's *Philosophy of Charming*, will be read with interest.

The subject of the first narrative is Dr. Adam Clarke, whose testimony is highly valuable. The experience of Schiller, the German poet, is also introduced, and the testimony of Dr. Moore in the third instance, renders this article highly valuable.

Dr. Adam Clarke, when relating his recovering from drowning, stated to Dr. Lettsom that, during the period of his unconsciousness, he felt a new kind of live. He says:

"Now I aver, 1st. That, in being drowned, I felt no pain. 2nd. That I did not, for a single moment, lose my consciousness. 3rd. I felt indescribably happy; and though dead, as to the total suspension of all the functions of life, yet I felt no pain in dying; and I take it for granted, from this circumstance, those who die by drowning feel no pain. 4th. That I felt no pain till once more exposed to the action of the atmospheric air; and then I felt great anguish and pain returning to life, which anguish, had I continued under water, I never should have experienced," etc.

Dr. Moore cites Mr. Green, who, in his diary, mentions a person who had been hung and cut down on a reprieve, who, being asked what were his sensations, stated that the preparations were dreadful beyond expression, but that, on being dropped, he instantly found himself amidst fields and rivers of blood, which gradually acquired a greenish tinge. Imagining that if he could reach a certain spot he should be easy, he seemed to himself to struggle forcibly to attain it, and then he felt no more.

Schiller, when dying, was asked how he felt. "Calmer and calmer," he replied. Dr. Moore says that when the vital flame flickered, almost extinguished, the heart faltering with every pulse, and every breath a convulsion, he said to a dying believer, who had not long before been talking of undying love, "Are you in pain?" and the reply, with apparently the least breath, was, "It is delightful." In another person, in whom a gradual disease had so nearly exhausted the physical powers that the darkness of death had already produced blindness, the sense of God's love was so overpowering, that every expression, for many hours, referred to it in rapturous words, such as, "This is life—this is heaven—God is life—I need no faith—I have the promise!"

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past five years, they are enabled to DEFY COMPETITION

from any source.

In addition to the usual variety of Stick and Lump Candy,

they can supply Comfitures, flavored Fruit in the French

style, Toys, Gum drops, Imitation Fruit—in fact, every

variety of Confectionery the art has produced.

Messrs. M. &amp; B. would request an inspection of their

stock previous to purchasing elsewhere, as they feel satis-

fied they can suit the wants of the most fastidious.

**MERCER & BERNHEIM,**

Remember—136 Kearny street.

mar6-3m

**STOTT & CO.,****Pioneer Camphene Distillers and Oil****Manufacturers,****IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN****Lamps, Chimnies, Globes, Wick, Alcohol.****Spirits, Turpentine, Axle-Grease, &c.**

Office, No. 126 Sansome Street, cor. of Merchant.

N. B. Orders from the Country, accom-

panied by Remittances, will be promptly dis-

patched, and the Goods put at low prices.

ml3-1f

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Northern Assurance Company,**

(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

**Incorporated by Act of Parliament.****Capital, £1,259,760.****HEAD OFFICES:****LONDON**—No. 1 Moorgate Street.**ABERDEEN**—No. 3, King street.**BELFAST**—No. 42 Waring street.**DUNDEE**—No. 16 St. Andrew's Place.**EDINBURGH**—No. 23 St. Andrew's Place.**GLASGOW**—No. 19 St. Vincent Place.**THE 21ST ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS**

Company was held on the 12th inst., when the follow-

ing results of the business for the year ending the 31st of

January last, were submitted to the proprietors and the

policy holders:

**Fire Department.**

Premiums for the year £91,306 3s. 6d; which, after pay-

ment of all losses and expenses, and provisions for all out-

standing claims, left to the credit of profit and loss, a net

balance of £14,572 15s. 6d.

**Life Department.**

Premiums of 514 new Policies issued during the

year £20,314 11 02

Renewal Premiums and Interest £8,148 7 01

Total Revenue for the year £28,462 18 03

Claims during the year 14,066 8 10

Number of Policies current, 3886, for capital

sums amounting to £1,332,798 04 09

**Financial Position.**

Amount of Accumulated Funds £342,535 00 0



## The Weekly Gleaner,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1857.

## Ancient Names of the Months.

DECEMBER, which in the Anglo-Saxon ages stood first, was called Mid-winter-monath, the mid-winter month.

JANUARY was designated Aefter Yula, that is, after the feast called Yula, a pagan, riotous, lawless festival, observed at the same time of the year as our Christmas, and hence the origin of the Yule-log, or Christmas block, still selected in some parts of the country for the Christmas evening fire.

FEBRUARY they called Sol-monath, the sun month, from the return of the sun at that season.

MARCH they called Rhede, or Rhede-monath, the rough or rugged month.

APRIL was called Easter-monath, from a favourite Saxon goddess, whose festival was kept at that time.

MAY was called Trimilchi, from the cows being then milked three times in the day.

JUNE was called Sere-monath, the dry month.

JULY was called Moed-monath, the mead month, from the meadows being then in their bloom and beauty, or the people being then employed in hay-making.

AUGUST was called Weed-monath, the weed month, from the abundance of weeds at that time.

SEPTEMBER was called Hoerfest-monath, or the harvest month.

OCTOBER bore the name of Winter-fylleth, or winter fall, from winter approaching with the full moon of that month.

NOVEMBER, their last month, they called Bloth-monath, blood month, from the blood of the cattle which were then slain and stored for winter provision.

An Account, in Pounds and Ounces, of the surprising Quantities of Food devoured by a Boy, 12 Years old, in six successive Days, at Black Barnsley, in Yorkshire. Communicated by Dr. MORTIMER, Sec. R. S.

The boy was regular as other children, till about a year before the above date, when this extraordinary craving of appetite first began, which afflicted him to such a degree, that if he was not fed as he called out for it, he would gnaw the very flesh off his bones; so that, when awake, he was constantly devouring; it could hardly be called eating, because nothing passed his stomach; all was thrown up again.

Of the various substances, bread, meat, beer, milk, water, butter, cheese, sugar, treacle, pudding, rye, fruit broth, potatoes, &c. he swallowed in the six successive days, as follows; viz.

Thursday	-	69 lb. 8 oz.
Friday	-	61 14
Saturday	-	58 8
Sunday	-	77 0
Monday	-	60 12
Tuesday	-	55 8
Salt	-	1 0 in six days
Total	-	384 2

SAN FRANCISCO BANKS.—The present number of banks in this city, are stated to be 13, the number of bank-failures since six years to be 20.

## Etymology.

GAS.—Who can tell the derivation of the word *Gas*? If no one can say, as may very readily be the case, since Todd's Johnson merely calls it a "word invented by the chemists," then be it known that the term *gas* sprang from the same source as *ghaist* or *ghost*, being both from a Teutonic word signifying spirit or supernatural being, and variously spelt *gast*, *ghais*, or otherwise, according to the different Teutonic dialects. Now, some of the mineral springs of Germany exhale a vapour, which hangs above them in the semblance of a light thin cloud. This, being seen, was occasionally taken for a *ghais* or *ghost*, but those who had a little more wit at their finger-ends, knew the thing to be neither more nor less than a vapour. From this deceptive appearance, however, arose the custom of applying the term *ghais* to all vapours or aeriform bodies, and being adopted by the continental chemists, the word soon became universal in this sense.

STERLING.—Can any one tell what *Sterling* comes from? We are all anxious to have pounds *sterling* to get necessities, why not ask what it means? Many persons conceive that *sterling* meant originally *genuine*, and that is was only applied, in the course of time, to designate good money. The reverse of this is the case: *sterling*, in the general sense of *genuine*, was taken from the connection of the word with money. Camden gives the following account of the origin of the word:—About the time of Richard I., money coined in the eastern parts of Germany came into special request in England, on account of its purity, and was called *Easterling* money, as all the inhabitants of that region of Germany were called *Easterlings*. Ultimately some of these people, skilled in coining, were sent for to London, to bring the English coin to perfection; and to the new issues under their direction, the name of *Easterling*, contracted afterwards to *Sterling*, continued to be applied. The word became fixed in the language.

SARCASM.—The word *Sarcasm* has a fearful derivation. It comes from the Greek *sarkadso*, to pick the flesh off, and in truth, sarcasm may be justly said to pick the flesh, not off the body, but the mind—if such an expression is allowable.

## Botany.

LONGEVITY OF TREES.—At Elderslie, the birth-place of Wallace, near Peasley, there is an *oak-tree* which is said to have concealed under its branches Wallace and 300 of his followers. However doubtful this may be, it is certain that the "Wallace oak" cannot be much less than 700 years old. Eight *olive trees* still grow in the garden of Gethsemane, near Jerusalem, which can be proved to have been more than 800 years ago, and which are alleged to have been witnesses to Jesus being betrayed by Judas. Such great antiquity, however, is small when compared with the age of the *baobab*, some specimens of which, growing in Africa, Adanson found to be 5,150 years old! Even this great age is surpassed by that assigned to the *taxodium* by Decandolle, who makes some specimens which he discovered in South America to be 6,000 years old. Adanson ascertained some banian trees to be of equal antiquity.

## Hints for Wives.

If your husbands occasionally looks a little troubled when he comes home, do not obtrude yourself with questions as to the cause of his dejection. Thanks to Providence, we can proceed but a short distance on our pilgrimage without meeting with crosses, and if your husband thinks proper to lay part of the burden on you, he will tell you of his own accord.

Don't suppose whenever he is silent and thoughtful that you are of course the cause. Let him alone until he is inclined to talk; take up your book or your needlework (pleasantly, cheerfully earnestly but not sullenly);

Perchance you think that your husband's disposition is much changed; that he is no longer the sweet-tempered, ardent lover he used to be. This may be a mistake. Consider his struggles with the world—his everlasting race with the busy competition of trade. What is it makes him so eager in the pursuit of gain—so energetic by day, so sleepless by night—but his love of home, wife, and children, and a dread that their respectability, according to the light in which he has conceived it, may be approached upon by the strife of existence. This is the true secret of that silent care which preys upon the hearts of many men: and true it is, that when love is least apparent, it is nevertheless the active principle which animates the heart, though fears and disappointments make up a cloud which obscures the warmer element. As above the clouds there is glorious sunshine, while below are showers and gloom, so with the conduct of man—behind the gloom of anxiety is a bright fountain of high and noble feeling. Think of this in those moments when clouds seem to lower upon your domestic peace, and by tempering your conduct accordingly, the gloom will soon pass away, and warmth and brightness take its place.

Adapted.

LIFE IN THE MIDDLE AGES.—Rude were the manners then; a man and his wife eat of the same trencher; a few wooden handled knives with blades of rugged iron, were a luxury for the great—candles were unknown. A servant girl held a torch at supper; one or two mugs of coarse earthenware formed all the drinking apparatus in the house. Rich gentlemen wore clothes of unlined leather. Ordinary persons scarcely every touched flesh meat. The nobility drank little or no wine in the summer; a little corn seemed wealth. Women had trivial marriage portions; even rich women dressed extremely plain. The chief part of the family's expenses was what the males spent in arms and horses, none of which, however, were very good or very showy; and grandees had to lay money on their lofty towers. In Dante's comparatively polished times, ladies began to paint their cheeks by way of finery, going to the theatre and to use less assiduity in spinning and playing distaff. What is only a symptom of prosperity in large, is the sure sign of ruin in the small States. So in Florence we might very well deplore what in London or Paris would be prized or cause a smile. Wretchedly indeed plebeians hovelled; and if noble castles were cold and dreary everywhere they were infinitely worse in Italy, from the horrible modes and torture and characteristic cruelty, to frightful to dwell on. Few of the infamous structures built at the time treated of stand, at present, yet their ruins disclose rueful corners.

CONDITION OF OUR STEAMERS.—At a meeting of the association of caulkers of this city, held the fifth inst., of 16 crafts which were reported, seven were stated almost or totally unworthy; the greater part of the rest, to want caulking. It must be borne in mind, the meeting consisted of caulkers.

At the last regular Meeting it was resolved, that the order of Exercises be published in the Weekly Gleaner, and that a copy of the same be furnished to each member residing in the Interior, with the request to forward to the Committee volunteer Essays which will be regularly read by the Secretary at the first Debate meeting, after the same shall have been received, and further notify the undersigned of the week, when a presence in the city will admit, of their being placed on Debate during February and March.

E. Levy, Committee on L. Strasser, Debate, L. D. Cohn, Turea &c.

## To detect dampness in Beds.

First have the bed well warmed with a warming pan, then, the moment the pans taken out, introduce between the sheets an inverted glass tumbler. After it has remained there a few minutes, withdraw it. If the glass is found dry, you may go to bed without any apprehensions of chill or rheumatism. If the glass is covered with drops of wet or damp steam, your safest way will be to take off the sheets and sleep between the blankets; as you may most probably be unable to obtain a second pair that are dryer than the first.

## Programme of Exercises Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association.

NOVEMBER 8th Debate: which is the mightier, the pen or the sword?

L. L. Denney } S. Salomons  
B. D. Denney } B. E. Van Straaten  
L. Cohn } A. Hoffman

Readings: "Fame"—J. Raphael.  
November 15th. Recitation: Speech of Patrick Henry by Theodore Labatt.—Recitation: Othello's Address to the senate by B. E. Van Straaten.—Original Essay "Music" by A. Hoffman.—Readings: Selections from Shakespeare by S. Salomons.

November 22nd. Debate: is religion indispensably necessary for the good order and peace of mankind?

I. Strasser } S. Salomons  
D. Cohn } M. Heyman  
T. Labatt } Jos. Godchaux

Recitation: "Seven Ages of Man" by B. E. van Straaten. Readings: Selections from Byron by J. M. Raphael.

November 29th. Dialogue "The characteristics of two nations" (original) by Hoffman, Stegman, van Straaten L. L. Denney.—Poetical Essay (original) "Nov. 29th 1957" The World by Selas Salomons.—Recitation: (original) "Honesty" by L. L. Denney.—Reading: selections "pante" by L. L. Denney.—Recitation: Speech in the house of commons by T. Labatt.

December 6th. Poetical Essay (original) "The Times" by W. Weinschenk.—Debate: Was England justified in banishing Napoleon?

M. Heyman } A. Weil  
Leon Levell } L. Cohn  
Van Straaten } S. Salomons

December 13th. Lecture: Religion, the only basis of good order and peace among men by Dr. J. Eckman.

Readings: Thrilling Tales by S. Salomons.—Dialogue: (original) "slanders working well" by Cohn, Salomons van Straaten and Denney.—Essay: (original) "Literary attainments" by A. Weil.—Essay (original) Social intercourse, necessary to happiness, by Leon Levell.—Readings: From Tupper's Philosophy by T. Labatt.—Readings: "Dante's Inferno" by S. Salomons.

January 8th 1858. Essay (original) "The Past is no more The key to the Future" by S. Salomons.

Readings: Miscellaneous Selections by J. M. Raphael.—Essay: Original "Men's destiny only attainable by social intercourse" by D. Cohn.—Essay: Original the pleasure of "Hope" by J. Godchaux.—Recitation: "The Greeks" by A. Hoffman.—Recitation: "The Frenchman" by L. Denney.

January 10th. Debate: "Are high prices of agricultural and mechanical products beneficial to the world at large?"

Cohn } Levy  
Solomons } Denney  
Labatt } Hoffman

Readings: "Selections" by Raphael Weil and Ellis.—Essay: "U. S. Speakers" by S. Levell.

January 17th. Essay: Original "Vivid portrayal of women's influence" by S. Salomons.—Essay: Original "Remembrances" by Leon Levell.—Essay: "Integrity the guide of life" by A. Weil.—Recitation: "Parents' Care" by A. Hoffman.—Recitation: Speech in Parliament by T. Labatt.—Recitation: "Convictions" by Leon Denney.

January 24th. Debate: "Has the discovery of gold in California benefitted the world at large?"

Denney } Solomons  
Hoffman } Cohn  
Godchaux } Raphael

Poetical Essay: Original "The housewife" by Stegman. Readings: "Selections" by Levy.

January 31st. Lecture: "Literary Culture" by a gentleman who has kindly volunteered.—Recitation: "Speech in U. S. Senate" by Salomons.—Recitation: Foreign languages by B. Simon.

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San Francisco, November 5th 1857.



**A remarkable Dream.**

The following story is not a fiction, but the relation of an undoubted and well-attested fact; the circumstances happened as here related. An account of it was published at the time, but the copies were bought up by the family. Two or three, however, were preserved, and the narrative has been reprinted:

Some ninety years ago, there flourished in Glasgow a club of young men, which, from the extreme profligacy of its members, and the licentiousness of their orgies, was commonly called the "Hell Club!" Besides their nightly or weekly meetings, they held one grand annual saturnalia, in which each tried to excel the other in drunkenness and blasphemy; and on these occasions there was no star among them whose lurid light was more conspicuous than that of young Mr. Archibald B., who, endowed with brilliant talents and a handsome person, had held out great promise in his boyhood, and raised hopes, which had been completely frustrated by his subsequent reckless dissipation.

One morning after returning from this annual festival, Mr. Archibald B. having retired to bed, dreamed the following dream:—

He fancied that he himself was mounted on a favorite black horse, that he always rode, and that he was proceeding towards his own house—then a country-seat embowered by trees, and situated upon a hill, now entirely built over, and forming part of the city—when a stranger, whom the darkness of night prevented his distinctly discerning, suddenly seized his horse's rein, saying, "You must go with me!"

"And who are you?" exclaimed the young man, with a volley of oaths, while he struggled to free himself.

"That you will see by-and-by!" returned the other, in a tone that excited unaccountable terror in the youth, who, plunging his spurs into his horse, attempted to fly. But in vain: however fast the animal flew, the stranger was still beside him, till at length, in his desperate efforts to escape, the rider was thrown; but instead of being dashed to the earth, as he expected, he found himself falling—falling—falling still, as if sinking into the bowels of the earth.

At length, a period being put to his mysterious descent, he found breath to inquire of his companion, who was still beside him, whither they were going: "Where am I? where are you taking me?" he exclaimed.

"To hell!" replied the stranger, and immediately interminable echoes repeated the fearful sound, "To hell!"—to hell—to hell!"

At length a light appeared, which soon increased to a blaze; but, instead of the cries, and groans, and lamentings, which the terrified traveller expected, nothing met his ear but sounds of music, mirth and jollity; and he found himself at the entrance of a superb building, far exceeding any he had seen constructed by human hands. Within, too, what a scene! No amusement, employment, or pursuit of men on earth, but was here being carried on with a vehemence that excited his unutterable amazement. "There the

young and lovely still swam through the mazes of the giddy dance!" There the panting steed still bore his brutal rider through the excitements of the goaded race! There, over the midnight bowl, the intemperate still drawled out the wanton song or maudlin blasphemy! The gambler plied for ever his endless game, and the slaves of Mammon toiled through eternity their bitter task; while all the magnificence of earth paled before that which now met his view!"

He soon perceived that he was among old acquaintances, whom he knew to be dead, and each he observed was pursuing the object, whatever it was, that had formerly engrossed him; when, finding himself relieved of the presence of his unwelcome conductor, he ventured to address his former friend Mrs. D., whom he saw sitting, as had been her wont on earth, absorbed at loo, requesting her to rest from the game, and introduce him to the pleasures of the place, which appeared to him to be very unlike what he had expected, and, indeed, an extremely agreeable one. But, with a cry of agony, she answered that there was no rest in hell, that they must ever toil on at those very pleasures: and innumerable voices echoed through the interminable vaults, "There is no rest in hell!"—while, throwing open their vests, each disclosed in his bosom an ever-burning flame! These, they said, were the pleasures of hell: their choice on earth was now their inevitable doom! In the midst of the horror this scene inspired, his conductor returned, and at his earnest entreaty, restored him again on earth; but, as he quitted him, he said, "Remember!—in a year and a day we meet again!"

At this crisis of his dream, the sleeper awoke, feverish and ill; and, whether from the effect of his dream, or of his preceding orgies, he was so unwell as to be obliged to keep his bed for several days, during which period he had time for many serious reflections, which terminated in a resolution to abandon the club and his licentious companions altogether.

He was no sooner well, however, than they flocked around him, bent on recovering so valuable a member of their society; and having wrung from him a confession of the cause of his defection, which, as may be supposed, appeared to them eminently ridiculous, they soon contrived to make him ashamed of his good resolutions. He joined them again, resumed his former course of life, and when the annual saturnalia came round, he found himself with his glass in his hand at the table—when the president, rising to make the accustomed speech, began with saying, "Gentlemen, this being leap-year, it is a year and a day since our last anniversary," &c., &c. The words struck upon the young man's ear like a knell; but, ashamed to expose his weakness to the jeers of his companions, he sat out the feast, plying himself with wine even more liberally than usual, in order to drown his intrusive thoughts; till, in the gloom of a winter's morning, he mounted his horse to ride home. Some hours afterward, the horse was found, with his saddle and bridle on, quietly grazing by the roadside, about half way between the city and Mr. B.'s house; while, a few yards off, lay the corpse of his master!—

**Rheumatism.**

The rainy season having commenced, it may be well again to warn our readers against the causes of this painful and excruciating disease. We have given a tried invaluable remedy in the 13. number of the *Gleaner*. [Sufferers need but apply, and we willingly will furnish them with a copy gratis]. We here will but warn against the causes.

Rheumatism is brought on by exposure to the cold and wet; by sleeping in damp places; by remaining too long on the damp ground; by sleeping in a current of air at night, immediately under an open window; by exposure to the night dews; by taking off a warm dress and putting on a thin one; by being greatly heated, and becoming suddenly cool, thereby checking the perspiration or sweat. Rheumatism is also produced by the improper use of mercury.

That is, by permitting the mercury to remain in the system, without giving the proper remedy to carry it off, which is flour of sulphur. This flour of sulphur is nothing more than brimstone purified, and pounded or ground very fine like flour; it is the true and certain antidote against the system taking in any form.

**JEWISH POPULATION OF FRANCE.**—From *Le Lieu* it appears, that the Jewish population of France has doubled since 1808, and must now amount to 100,000 souls. In Paris it amounted at that time to 2,755, and now to 18,000 souls. With this increase religious hatred has proportionally decreased. The removal of Jews from any place is considered as a serious loss to the same. In public life Jews and Christians are quite identified.—(Probably this does not refer to Alsace, where prejudices still exist.)

**PERGOLA (Italy).**—The Vicar of Pergola has revived the bull of Clement VII., which prohibits intercourse between Jews and Christians. In future Jew and Christians of Pergola will, under heavy penalties, not be permitted to eat together, to amuse themselves together, or to live together.—*Lien d'Israel*.

**SIR MOSES MONTEPIORE** and Lady, as also Mr. Gershom Kursheedt have safely reached England again; and, by this time, Mr. Kursheedt will, we hope, have reached New-Orleans. Sir Moses brought with him the only child of the vice-roy of Egypt, a boy, four years old. The young prince has been sent to Europe for the benefit of his health. He is accompanied by his physician, nurse, and attendants.

**TO PREVENT SEA-SICKNESS.**—Pass a broad belt round the body, and place within it, on the region of the stomach, a pad stuffed with wool or horse-hair; this when tightly braced, restrains the involuntary motion of the stomach, occasioned by the lurching of the vessel. During sickness, very weak cold brandy and water will be found the best means of allaying the heat and irritation.

The frequent use of any sea-sickness preventive is, however, attended with danger: therefore avoid it on long journeys.

**ABUSE.**—Cato, being scurrilously treated by a low and vitious fellow, quietly said to him, "A contest between us is very unequal, for thou canst bear ill language with ease, and return it with pleasure; and to me it is unusual to hear, and disagreeable to speak it."

**GILT FRAMES.** may be protected from filie and dust by oiled tarlatan pinned over them. Tarlatan already prepared, may be purchased at the upholsterers. If it cannot be procured, it is easily made by brushing boiled oil over cheap tarlatan: it is an excellent material for keeping dust from books, vases, wood-work, and every description of household ornament.

**IMPORTANT**

—TO—

**California, Oregon and Washington Territories, SANDWICH ISLANDS AND MEXICO.**

**EVERY MERCHANT** from any of the above countries will find it their interest to call, examine and purchase from our

**IMMENSE STOCK.**

*All our Goods are of our own Importation.*

**HUGHES & WALLACE,**  
White Goods.  
**HUGHES & WALLACE,**  
Embroideries.  
**HUGHES & WALLACE,**  
Laces, Edgings.  
**HUGHES & WALLACE,**  
Hosiery, Gloves.  
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**HUGHES & WALLACE,**  
Shirts, Collars, etc.

Agents for—

J. J. Clark's Sewing Cotton;  
Marshall's Linen Threads.

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Sacramento street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## EXHIBITION:

### MINIATURE REPRESENTATION

### OF THE

## KREMLIN.

This curious piece of workmanship, cut of California wood, with a pen-knife, and consisting of about

**200,000 PIECES:**

Has taken the artist three years and two months in finishing.

It will be exhibited in this city from MONDAY NEXT, the 26th inst., during the week, at

**ARMORY HALL,**

of Montgomery and California streets, Coily, from 9 A. M., to 10 P. M.

Price of admission—for adults, 50 cents; for children, 25 cents. oct 28

**S. LEVY & D. WOLF.**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
**A. SELIG;**

Second St. between Mission and Minnie Streets.  
**HAVE A WAY ON HAND A LARGE AND**

**BEEF, MUTTON, AND VIAL.**

Of a quality that cannot fail to recommend them to those who once honored them with their confidence. They also have on hand home cured **SMOKED AND SALT BEEF, TONGUES, AND SAUSAGES** of all kinds. They employ Mr. ISAAC GOLDENSTEIN, as BUTCHER. Orders to any parts of the city will be most punctually attended to on the shortest notice.



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**WELLS, FARGO & CO.,  
EXPRESS  
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BANKING COMPANY,**  
OFFICE, Northwest Corner of Montgomery and  
California Streets, San Francisco.

CAPITAL, \$600,000.

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CALIFORNIA.WEEKLY—To Crescent City, Oregon, and the  
Southern Coast.

SEMI-MONTHLY—To the Atlantic States, in  
charge of Special Messengers, by the Panama and  
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AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., West and Canada West.  
UNITED EXPRESS CO., East and West.  
HARVEY EXPRESS CO., South and West.  
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with Promptitude.

**THE UNDERSIGNED, BANKERS AND**  
Bullion Dealers in the City of New York, have received  
large amounts of Gold Bars bearing the stamp of "Kellogg  
& Hubert" and "Kellogg & Hubert," of San  
Francisco, California, and cheerfully recommend their stamp  
for correctness, having tested their Assays thoroughly,  
both in the American and European Mints.

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,  
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,  
BEEBE & CO.,  
B. BEREND & CO.,  
AUG. BELMONT,  
SCHUCHARD & GEBHARD.

New York, August, 1865.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**General Merchandise,**and in all kinds of  
**COUNTRY PRODUCE,**

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## HATS!!

Made to Measure

**GENTLEMEN WHO WISH TO IMPROVE**  
their appearance, to have their hats fit them  
conveniently, and to last them longer than usual, ought to get  
them MADE TO MEASURE, else they rarely can be ac-  
commodated with these requirements.

**BOYSEN & BROTHERS,  
HATTERS,**

No. 159 Kearny street,

(Between Clay and Commercial streets.)

Are ready to suit customers by their own manufacture  
with all sorts and shapes of hats made to measure at the  
shortest notice.

AT THE USUAL PRICES.

**J. C. MEUSSDORFFER,  
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER**

**HATS AND CAPS,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 165 Commercial Street,

Below Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.  
Our Stock contains always the latest European and  
American styles.  
Any kind of Hats (both Fur and Silk) made to order.  
jy3-3m

## J. T. PIDWELL,

Wholesale and Retail

**FURNITURE DEALER,**

No. 140, North side of Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Bedding, Mattresses, Pillows, Feather and  
Hair Bolsters, Pillows, etc.Orders from Country Dealers and others,  
particularly attended to. oct4

## CROCKERY

**BLUMENTHAL & HIRSCH,**  
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF  
NA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.

**Britannia and Plated Ware,**

CUTLERY AND LOOKING GLASSES.

No. 152 Kearny Street,

In F. Argenti's Brick Building, corner of Commercial St.,

149 &amp; 151 Clay St., 2 doors below

Montgomery.

Martin A. Blumenthal, } SAN FRANCISCO.

Adolph Hirsch, }

Particular attention paid to packing Goods for the

Interior or Coast Trade.

## B. KRAMBACH,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

## CROCKERY,

Glassware, Plated and Britannia Ware,

CUTLERY, LAMPS, ETC.,

No. 140 Clay Street,

Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite Leidesdorff street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

Sign of the Mammoth Boot.

M. GUERIN,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens'

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,

North-West Corner of Battery and Commercial

Street, San Francisco.

A full supply of Benkert &amp; Conrad's Philadelphia Boots,

Shoes and Gaiters. ap24

## STATIONERY.

## GOLD PENS.

NOISY CARRIER'S 122 LONG WHARF, second house  
above Leidesdorff street, or a few doors below Mont-  
gomery street.**GOLD PENS—**

Silver short, extra cases, retail at \$2 00 each

**GOLD ENGRASSING PENS—**

Silver extra cases, retail at \$3 00 each

**GOLD DOUBLE ENGRASSING PENS—**

Silver double extra cases, retail at \$4 00 each

**GOLD MAMMOTH PENS—**

and holders, with boxes, retail at \$5 00 each

**GOLD CASES AND PENS—**

Short extra, retail at \$6 50 each

**GOLD No. 2 A. L. BROWN'S PENS—**

alone, retail at \$1 00 each

**GOLD ENGRASSING BROWN'S PENS—**

alone, retail at \$1 50 each

**GOLD No. 2 MAMMOTH PEN—**

alone, retail at \$3 00 each

je 26 CHARLES F. KIMBALL, President.

## ST. LOSKY, LEVY &amp; CO.,

IMPORTERS OF THE

Choicest Brands

**Havana Cigars,**

And Sole Agents for the sale, in California, of

La Florida Cabanas, Partagas y Ca Havana.

109 California Street,

Next door to Alsop &amp; Co.

## M. DUKES,

Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of

**Imported Segars & Tobacco,**

No. 116 Battery Street,

Corner Battery and Washington.

ap3

## DR. G. H. HOIT,

**MEDICAL OFFICE,**

Corner Dupont and Pacific streets—en

trance on Dupont.

## מורעה

הנה דר כהן השחי מלחיות לאחבני על אומנות ידיו

ובקואיות אשר זה יתר מחסיה עשר שנים היוותו

מוהל כאשר נודע לכל סבורי ספרותו וזם למח אנסים

אשר זה היוותו מוהל אזל כניהם. והמה ידיו כי אסל

יד ורגל אנו—אי לוחא כמכור אמא להויות לאחבני

אשר יצטרכו למוהל הן במה וזן כמדינה סחיר מוכן אנו

למלאות רצונם כמבורת הקשר הלוה אחר פקודתם עלי על

האדרעס:

J. S. ROTHCHILD; 282, JACKSON ST

## L. KING &amp; BROTHER,

Importers and Jobbers of

**CLOTHING,**

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.

No. 71 Battery St. bet. Sacramento and Cal. sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## Return of Mr. S. Levy

FROM OREGON.

MR. S. LEVY, who since the first settlement of  
Israelites in this State to the time of his leaving here six  
months ago, has enjoyed the confidence of his co-religion-  
ists to a considerable degree, has again returned to San  
Francisco, and recommends himself as מוהל to his former  
friends in this city and in the country. nov 6.

## INSURANCE.

**Monarch Fire Insurance Company.**  
ESTABLISHED IN 1835—EMPLOYED BY  
ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital and Surplus Fund, \$2,000,000

Special Fund, (invested in this country to meet losses,) \$150,000.

Head Office: Adelaide Place and 28 Regent st., London.

Office in San Francisco, 126 California st., near Leidesdorff.

Directors in London.

SIR JOHN MUGGERIDGE, Bart., Chairman.

FRANCIS WITHAM, Esq., Dep. Chairman.

John Adis, Esq., F. B. Carr, Esq.

B. Huggins, Esq., C. S. Buttler, M. P.

J. Humphreys, Esq., John Laurie, M. P.

J. D. Brown, Esq., J. G. Hammach, Esq.

Robert Main, Esq., W. Scofield, M. P.

Manager, GEORGE H. JAY, Esq.

Trustees in New York.

J. L. Aspinwall, Esq., Geo. Curtis, Esq., W. Sherman, Esq.

Directors in New York.

S. K. Everett, Esq., Robert Haydock, Esq.

B. A. Mumford, Esq., James Harper, Esq.

Wm. L. Ling, Esq., Joseph Saturn, Esq.

G. B. Morehead, Esq., William H. Macy, Esq.

Benjamin J. Whitlock, Esq.

Policies issued and losses promptly settled at this Agency.

W. L. BOOKER, Agent for California. ap3

## Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Co.

OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1808. CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIV-

ed permission to issue Policies insuring detached frame

buildings, and their furniture, are now prepared to receive

applications for the same.

Brick Buildings, and Merchandise stored in them, or Mer-

chandise stored afloat, insured against fire on the most

moderate terms.

Also, Life Insurance for a period of years, or the whole

term of life.

FALKNER, BELL &amp; CO., Agents,

128 California street. ap3

## Fire and Marine Insurance Agency,

No. 106 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

## J. P. HAVEN &amp; W. B. JOHNSTON,

AGENTS FOR THE

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.—Capital, \$10,000,000.

MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

## J. P. HAVEN,

Proctor and Advocate in Admiralty.

ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.

## GEORGE T. KNOX,

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

ap3

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## CARL PRECHT,

Dr. Med. Chir. and Accoucheur.

Office hours from 7 to 11 o'clock, A. M.

223 Dupont street, near to Washington.

jy 10

## J. H. WIDBER &amp; Co.,

## APOTHECARIES,

VERANDAH DRUG STORE,

Corner of Kearny and Washington Streets, San Francisco

## DR. T. REGENSBURGER,

PHYSICIANS AND URGEON.

NO. 224 STOCKTON STREET,

Between Clay and Washington streets,

jy19.3m San Francisco.

## JOSEPH KIRNAN,

[Having purchased the well-known and popular Saloon of

NICKERSON &amp; LOVETT,

Cor. Merchant and Montgomery sts.

HAS, AFTER MAKING SOME DESIRABLE alter-

ations, RE-OPENED the above Saloon, where his

friends and the public will find him prepared to supply his

Customers with the best Wines, Liquors, &amp;c. Also, all the

Beverages of the season, at reduced prices.

It is the determination of the proprietor to keep a House

that cannot be excelled, as to its business arrangements and

the character of the articles offered to his guests. By those

who know his long experience in the best Saloons, no as-

surances will be required. To all others, he simply says—

CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

jy 31-1f.

## M. ELGUTTER &amp; CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

**FANCY DRY GOODS,**

No. 111, Sacramento street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

## DR. H. AUSTIN,

SURGEON DENTIST.

182 WASHINGTON STREET,

Prices greatly reduced.

ADVICE GRATIS.

## DRY GOODS.

**SIMON & DINKELSPIEL,**  
Importers and Jobbers of  
**FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,  
HOSIERY, &c. &c.**  
No. 79 California Street,  
Corner of Battery and  
California Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

## LANG &amp; SPORBERG,

Importers and Jobbers of

**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC****Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,**

No. 5, Custom House Block.

SAN FRANCISCO.

ap24 Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

## HEBREW SCHOOL.

INVITATION TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

THE SCHOOL for the Moral and Religious

Instruction of our Children, under the su-

perintendence of Dr. ECKMAN, is open for chil-

dren of both sexes. It is kept at

No. 133 Clay Street, (2d story.)

SCHOOL HOURS:

SATURDAY and SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.

The School is free to all. Only those who

are able are expected to pay a moderate charge!

## THE ISRAELITE IN ENGLISH.

—AND—

## THE DEBORAH IN GERMAN.

JEWISH NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHED BY

Drs. Wise and Lilienthal, of Cincinnati. The above

periodicals will be supplied by mail, or otherwise, at the

price of \$3 per year, for the Israelite, and \$4 for both, in one

wrapper. Apply to the publisher of the Weekly Gleaner

San Francisco. ap3

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls, Parties.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, JEL-

LIES, CREAMS, etc. for Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls

and Parties, received by

## SAULMANN,

—ARMORY HALL BUILDING,—

No. 128 Montgomery Street,

Who will furnish Families, Boarding Houses, and Hotels,

with all articles usually sold in a Bakery and Confectionary

Store, of a superior quality, on reasonable terms, and at

the shortest notice.

His long residence and extended custom is sufficient

warranty of the superiority of his productions. jyl-1f

## Paper Hangings and Carpets

JUST RECEIVED PER LALE ARRIVALS, BY

## FRANK BAKER,

No. 110 and 112 Clay Street.

## 800 CASES PAPER HANGINGS:—

French and American—Every Variety—

6,000 rolls French and American Borders;

400 pieces Tapestry Velvet Carpet;

625 do Tapestry Brussels Carpet;

230 do Three-ply Carpet;

300 do Superfine Ingrain Carpet;

300 do Extra Fine Ingrain Carpet;

200 do Cotton and Wool Carpet;

125 do Stair Carpets, assorted;

275 do Bay State Druggists;

800 do Oil Cloths, assorted;

125 do Damask and Brocade;

300 do Cotton and Worsted Damask;

4,000 pairs Window Shades;

375 do Lace Curtains;



## STAMPS.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES should be Marked—Men's clothes should be marked—Women's clothes should be marked—Girl's clothes should be marked—Every body's clothes should be marked.

NOISEY CARRIER, 122 Long-wharf, Je26  
Has a nice assortment, all with Roman letters.

**I. DELENGHI,**  
Importer and Wholesale Dealer

**Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, Silver and Plated Ware,**  
Gold Pens, Clocks, Tools, Watch Materials, Glasses, Fancy Goods, etc.,  
No. 5, Custom House Block.

**GODCHAUX BROTHERS,**  
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF  
**FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS**  
Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings, Ribbons, Cloaks, Etc. Etc.  
No. 81 California St.,  
One door from the Corner of Battery,  
A. GODCHAUX, J. GODCHAUX, SAN FRANCISCO.



**FIRST PREMIUM RECEIVED**  
AT THE LATE  
**STATE FAIR,**

... BY ...  
**COLLINS & TIFFANY,**  
WHO invite the public to their well known establishment, at  
**No. 171 Washington Street,**  
(Late of 187 Commercial street.)  
They have in store a full assortment of FALL HATS, for which the premium was awarded; as also a variety of goods pertaining to this branch.  
HATS made to order. oct30-1m

## WINES AND LIQUORS

**S. H. MEEKER & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FOREIGN and domestic liquors, have constantly on hand a very large stock in the liquor line, which they will sell on as good terms as any house in the State.  
We pay particular attention to the importation and sale of the very best class of domestic Liquors, and would especially recommend our  
*Fine old Bourbon, Magnolia and Peach brands of Whisky; very old New Jersey Cider Brandy, and Virginia Peach Brandy,*  
as not being equalled by any Liquors of the kind in the country.  
1000 packages New York and Philadelphia Brandy, Whisky and Gin.  
200 cases fine Champagne Cognac.  
150 packages Jones' Brandy.

—ALSO—  
In bond and store, the following kinds of Fine old French Brandy:  
Otard, Dupey & Co., of the vintages of 1826, 1836 and 1848—warranted.  
Sazerac, vintages.  
Jules Robin & Co.—very old.  
Bisquit, Tricoupe & Co.—1826.  
Maret & Co.—dark and pale.  
Les Vigorons Unis.  
G. V. Bernard & Co.  
Chas. Beville & Co.

—ALSO—  
In bond and store, the following favorite brands of Gin, viz:  
Swan, Imperial, Eagle.  
St. Nicholas, Grape-leaf and Steamboat.  
Pure London Old Tom Gin.

Scotch and Irish Whisky.  
—WINES—  
PORT—London Dock, Crown, Burgundy and Loubat's in eighth and quarter cases.  
SHERRY—Harmon & Nephews—Duff Gordon and Evans in bottles and cases, very old.  
MADEIRA—Old East India Madeira Wine, in cases.  
CHAMPAGNE—Of the following well-known brands, at Agents' rates, viz:  
Max Suttain & Co. PIPER HENDRICK, CHARLES HENDRICK, and SCHREIBER.

—ALSO—  
Sparkling and Still Hock; Sauterne and Claret; Schnapps and Club House Gin; English and Scotch Ale and Porter, in cases and casks.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS  
of California and Oregon, of N. Longworth's celebrated Wines, consisting of SPARKLING and DRY CATAWBA; RANKING ISABELLA; LONGWORTH'S LADIES WINE.  
All persons who wish a supply of pure and unadulterated Wines and Liquors on favorable terms, are requested to call and examine our stock.  
**S. H. MEEKER & Co.,**  
59 Front street, between Sac. and Cal.  
San Francisco  
oct24-1r

## AUCTION HOUSES.

**AARON VAN VLECK,**  
**AUCTIONEER.**  
SALESROOM—Fireproof Building, 61 and 63  
California street, near Front.  
Sale Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.  
ap3

**T. J. L. SMILEY, GEO. W. SMILEY.**  
**SMILEY BROTHERS & CO.,**  
**AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
SALESROOM—E. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome streets.  
SALE DAYS.  
MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.  
WEDNESDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales of BOOTS, BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, SATURDAYS, BLANKETS.  
ap3

**E. M. NEWHALL, HENRY GREGORY.**  
**NEWHALL & GREGORY,**  
**AUCTIONEERS.**  
SALESROOM—Fireproof Brick Building, corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets.  
REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.  
Regular Sales by Catalogue, OF—  
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.  
ap3

**R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.**  
**AUCTIONEERS.**  
SALE DAYS—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, at 10 o'clock, A.M.  
THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick Store on the southwest corner of California and Sansome streets, will continue the Auction and Commission Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS & CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.  
ap3  
**R. D. W. DAVIS.**

**ROBERT JOSEPHI,**  
**IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN—**  
WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, GOLD PENS, CLOCKS, WATCH MATERIALS, TOOLS, GLASSES, &c. &c.  
171 Washington Street.  
Between Montgomery and Kearny streets, (up stairs,)  
SAN FRANCISCO  
Having just received, direct from the Manufacturers, a large assortment of Goods, of the latest styles and patterns in the above line.  
I HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and am in regular receipt of a full and complete Assortment of Goods adapted to the  
CALIFORNIA TRADE.  
To the Trade, and Dealers in the Interior, I would say, your orders will receive prompt and careful attention.  
GIVE ME A CALL.  
ROBERT JOSEPHI  
N. B.—No business connection with J. S. Josephi. oct-2-3m

**JAMES HAYES,**  
MANUFACTURER  
AND  
DEALER  
IN  
MARBLE  
Grave Stones.



**MARBLE MONUMENT.**  
Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.  
No. 143 CALIFORNIA STREET.  
Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision, and neatness. All work done in the best manner, at the lowest prices.

## JEWELRY.



**JEWELRY.**  
**H. M. LEWIS,**  
**WATCH MAKER**  
AND  
**MANUFACTURING JEWELER,**  
(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN CALIFORNIA.)  
IMPORTER OF  
**Fine Watches and Jewelry, Diamonds, &c.**

Parties requiring a FINE WATCH or JEWELRY, will do well by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I am selling 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house in California, and all my Goods are WARRANTED.  
Just received, several Large Invoices of Jewelry, comprising some of the finest sets in California.  
Remember the number, 189 CLAY STREET.

**ISAAC S. JOSEPHI,**  
Importer and Wholesale Dealer

IN  
**WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,**  
GOLD PENS, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,  
Clocks, Tools, Watch Materials, Glasses, Fancy Goods, etc.,  
No. 195 Montgomery street, corner of Jackson.  
San Francisco.  
jcl3

**M. M. LEWIS,**  
**Pioneer**  
**WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,**  
No. 183 CLAY STREET.  
HAS a large and desirable assortment of every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the best manufacturers, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND WORK, at most reasonable prices.  
Diamond and Specimen Work manufactured to order, by skillful workmen.  
No connection with any other house  
Don't forget the number, 183 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block.  
may28

**JOHN W. TUCKER,**  
IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
**WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVER WARE.**  
Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware.  
QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.  
Watches repaired with care and warranted.  
No. 125 Montgomery Street, SAN FRANCISCO.  
Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision. feb'8

**BRAVERMAN & LEVY,**  
**WATCH & JEWELRY MAKERS,**  
AND  
**JEWELERS,**  
No. 167 Washington Street,  
HAVE Constantly on hand a large and beautiful assortment of  
FINE WATCHES,  
JEWELRY,  
QUARTZ WORK, ETC.  
In Silver Ware,  
We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons; silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets, Silver waiters, silver castors, silver cups, silver napkin rings, &c. &c.  
Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer for sale at very low prices.  
mh64f

**SAULMAN'S**  
—COFFEE SALOON, —  
GERMAN BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONARY,  
Armory Hall Building,  
No. 128 Montgomery Street, corner of Sacramento, SAN FRANCISCO.  
AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

## HOTELS, SALOONS AND BOARDING

**Goldsmith House,**  
**No. 109 Sacramento Street,**  
Goldsmith & Stern, Proprietors.

TRAVELERS and FAMILIES will find this House one of the most desirable, as it is centrally located. The Tables are always supplied with the best the market affords, and the Proprietors will spare no pains to make it one of the most comfortable Hotels in the city.  
feb13-1r

**NEW YORK HOTEL,**  
CORNER OF  
Battery and Commercial Streets  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
**BACHMAN & ELSASSER,**  
PROPRIETORS.

**BARRY & PATTEN,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**WINES AND LIQUORS.**  
161 and 118 Montgomery Street.  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
m6-8m

**Strictly Kosher**  
**ALEXANDER'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,**  
No. 14, Sansome street, opposite the Rosette House.

THE PROPRIETOR begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently opened the above House, formerly kept by Mr. Goldsmith. The House has undergone a thorough renovation, and no pains will be spared to make it a comfortable HOME to those who will favor him with their patronage.  
Mr. A. being too well known among the commercial community, there is no need for any comment as regards the table.  
feb28

**KOSHER MEAT.**  
**Y. ABRAHAM,**  
**BUTCHER.**  
Jackson st., between Kearny and Dupont  
In the Old Pennsylvania Engine House.  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
Recommends to his former Customers and the public his assortment of PRIME MEAT.  
Orders forwarded to any part of the City with the greatest punctuality.  
feb27

**LEVI & WOLFE**  
**Y. ABRAHAM,**  
**M. BECK**  
**M. HAYMAN,**  
**L. GOLDSMITH.**  
Jcl9

**DENTISTRY.**  
A Card.  
Parties who wish to have their teeth or to have new ones inserted, are politely requested to call on Dr. Burbank, second floor of the Express Building, corner of Montgomery and California streets. Dr. B. is prepared to undertake any mechanical or medical operation relative to dentistry. Teeth are extracted, plugged, and whole sets made to order. Ladies and gentlemen whom this Card may interest, may satisfy themselves as to the dental skill of Dr. B., by inspecting specimens of his work.  
ap10

**C. C. KNOWLES,**  
**DENTIST,**  
AND  
Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth,  
—AND—  
**Block Work,**  
Has removed to No. 166 Clay Street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
Business hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

**A Loan of \$2000.**  
THE SUM OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS is to be disposed of as a loan on good security. Parties whom this may interest, may apply to  
B. ASHIM, 118 Sacramento street.  
re24

**JAMES H. WINGATE, & CO.**  
SUCCESSORS TO WINGATE AND MANNY.  
UNDERTAKER and GENERAL FURNISHER, No. 161 Sacramento street, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Metales, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, and common Coffins. Particular attention paid to preparing Bodies for shipment to the Atlantic States.  
N. B.—Charges moderate.  
JAMES H. WINGATE,  
161 Sacramento street, south side,  
Office of Coroner and City Sexton.  
ap8



## THE FAMILY.

## School Notice.

Our children are invited to attend School on Saturdays and Sundays, as usual.



## The Silkworm's Will.

On a plain rush beddie a silkworm lay,  
When a proud young princess came that way:  
The eighth child of a human king  
Tore a sidelong glance at the humble thing  
That received with silent gratitude  
From the mulberry leaf her simple food,  
And shrunk, half scorn and half disgust,  
Away from her sister child of the dust;  
Declaring she never yet could see  
Why a reptile form like this should be;  
And that she was not made with nerves so firm,  
As calmly to stand by a "crawling worm."

With mute forbearance the silkworm took  
The taunting words and the spurning look.  
Alike a stranger to self and pride,  
She'd no disquiet from aught beside;  
And lived of a meekness and peace possessed,  
Which these debar from the human breast.  
She only wished for the harsh abuse,  
To find some way to become of use  
To the haughty daughter of lordly man;  
And thus did she lay a noble plan  
To teach her wisdom, and make it plain  
That the humble worm was not made in vain;  
A plan so generous, deep and high,  
That, to carry out, she must even die!  
"No more," she said, "will I drink or eat!  
I'll spin and weave me a winding-sheet,  
To wrap me up from the sun's clear light,  
And hide my form from her wounded sight.  
In secret then, till my end draws nigh,  
I'll toil for her; and, when I die,  
I'll leave behind, as a farewell boon  
To the proud young princess, my whole cocoon,  
To be reeled and wove to a shining lace,  
And hung in a veil o'er her scornful face!  
And when she can calmly draw her breath  
Through the very threads that have caused my death,  
When she finds, at length, she has nerves so firm,  
As to wear the shroud of a crawling worm,  
May she bear in mind, that she walks with pride  
In the winding-sheet where the silkworm died!"

## Truth.

Once there was a little boy,  
With curly hair, and pleasant eye,  
A boy who always spoke the truth,  
And never, never told a lie.

11

And when he trotted off to school,  
The children all around would cry,  
"There goes the curly-headed boy,  
The boy who never tells a lie!"

111

And everybody loved him so,  
Because he always spoke the truth,  
That every day as he grew up,  
"Twas said, "There goes the honest youth!"

1v

And when the people that stood near  
Would turn to ask the reason why,  
The answer would be always this  
"Because he never tells a lie!"

## Fanny's error.

Fanny shuts her smiling eyes,  
Then, because she cannot see,  
Thoughtless simper! she cries,  
"Ah! you can't see me!"

Fanny's like the sinner vain,  
Who with spirit shut and dim,  
Thinks because he sees not Heaven  
Heaven cannot see him!

## Manners.

Never use the initial of a person's name to designate him; as "Mr. P.," "Mrs. C.," "Miss W.," &c. It is bad taste to hear a woman speak of her husband as "Mr. B." But it is much worse to hear her say "my husband." The only proper way is to call by his name in full.

## Childish Fears and Fancies.

Certain folks that I have met with in my day seem to love nothing better than to fill children's heads with all manner of frightful stories. When I was a mere child, there was a servant girl in the employ of my mother, who belonged to that class and order of humanity. Oh, what a multitude of such stories she used to tell me! I suppose she did it to amuse me and keep me out of mischief. She was an ignorant girl, and knew no better. But the effect of those stories upon my imagination was any thing but happy. I have lain awake many a time for hours together, thinking over some tale about Blue-Beard, or sundry bears and wolves; or a giant as large as an elephant, or it may be a regiment of not very well disposed fairies and hobgoblins. I remember one story in particular, which cost me a world of terror. The prominent scene in the story, and the one which most frightened me, was at the time pictured so strongly upon my imagination, that it never wore off entirely. It was much after this fashion. The wolf's jaws were opened wide enough to take a poor fellow's head in and fancy pictured that event as being about to happen scores of times. I became afraid to be alone in the dark. Oh, how much I did suffer from these foolish fears!

Now I should not say a word about these things, if I did not happen to know that there are a great many boys and girls whose heads have been filled with such stories, and who suffer as much as I did. I want to say a word or two to such children. I pity you. But really, there is no need of any such terror. I saw this plainly enough, after a while. Why, these stories are not true. There is not a word of truth in them. I should not, to be sure, attempt to drive you up stairs, or down the cellar, in a dark night. I would rather reason with you, and try to show you that there is not the least cause in the world for your fears. I know how you feel when any body asks you to go alone into a dark room. You are afraid of something, and for your life cannot tell what. I should not wonder very much if some of you were afraid of the dark. I have heard children talk about being afraid of the dark. You laugh, perhaps. It is rather funny—almost too funny to be treated seriously. Well, if it is not the dark, what is it you are afraid of? Your parents and others, who are older than you are, go alone into dark places a thousand times in the course of a year. Did you ever hear them say any thing about meeting a single one of the heroes of the frightful stories you have heard? Do you think they ever came across a ghost, or an apparition, or a fairy, or an elf, or a witch or a hobgoblin, or a giant, or a Blue-Beard, or a wolf, or a bear? It makes you smile to think of it. Well, then, after all, don't you think it would be a great deal wiser and better to turn all these foolish fancies out of your head, just as one would get rid of a company of saucy rats and mice that were doing mischief in the cellar or corn house?

## Enigmas and Charades.

We think to entertain our young reader, from time to time, with the solution of charades and enigmas. We shall propose them one week and give the solution in the next.

## ENIGMAS.

A word of one syllable, easy and short,  
Which reads backwards and forwards the same;  
It expresses the sentiments warm from the heart,  
And to beauty lays principal claim.

I'm found in loss, but not in gain,  
If you search there, 'twill be in vain;  
I'm found in hour, but not in day.  
What I am, perhaps, you now can say.

LIFE. The web of our life is of a mingled yarn, good and ill together: our virtues would be proud if our faults whipped them not; and our crimes would despair, if they were not cherished by our virtues.

## The wordly Family.

For some years before his death, Mr. Hervey visited but few persons belonging to the higher classes of society in his neighborhood; and being asked why he declined visiting those who were always ready to show him every token of respect, he replied, "I can hardly name a polite family where the conversation turns upon the things of God. I hear much frothy and wordly chit-chat, but not a word of God; and I am determined not to visit those companies where there is not room for my Master as well as for myself."

## A mination of Animals used for Food.

The propriety of examining animals before they are admitted to the Market, as is done among the Jews, has been pointed out on several occasions. We give room to the following item as bearing on the subject, for had a thorough examination of the animals taken place, the seat of the mortal disease would surely have been found out, either in the milk or in the liver of other part.

DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.—An acquaintance of ours, who paid a visit recently to Dry Creek, in the lower part of this county, says that quite a number of honored cattle have died this fall, from some complaint which it seems difficult to understand. It appears to attack the cattle, very suddenly, and the animal dies before showing symptoms of illness. Our informant says he saw one young steer die within five minutes after he laid down. A Mr. Brown, on Dry Creek lost an ox, which he afterwards skinned, and came near losing his own life from the effect of the blood of the animal, which became inoculated in a sore on his left hand. Several hogs and dogs died from eating the carcass of the animal. Mr. Brown had no reason to suspect that it was poisoned unless perhaps by some weed. Mr. Driver lost four animals in this way. Several of the cattle have been opened, but nothing uncommon discovered in the stomach.—Placer Herald.

Rev. J. J. Writbret says, "I once visited the rajah of Burdwan, and found him sitting in his treasury. Fifty bags of money containing one thousand rupees in each, were placed before him. 'What,' said I, 'are you doing with all this money?' Here he replied, 'it is for my gods. How do you mean that?' I rejoined, 'One part is sent to Benares, where I have two fine temples on the river-side, and many priests who pray for me; another part goes to Juggeruat; and a third, to Gaya.' Thus one native is spending one hundred and eleven thousand dollars annually, from his princely income, upon idols and Brahmins.

## BIRTHS.

In this city, Friday the 6th inst the wife of Mr. Tobias Shaw, of a daughter.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

From next week, we again will devote a third day for religious instruction of our children. viz Tuesday from 3 1/2 P. M. The Children are invited to attend.

The hours now are Saturday and Sunday from 10 A. M. Tuesday from 3 1/2 P. M.

## תשובות

We have issued copies of "KETHUBOTH," both in Hebrew and English, which, for neatness of typography are not surpassed by any we have seen. We have some with the full formula, and others where the redundant phraseology is omitted.

Sold at three dollars per dozen. Address

Gleaner Office, 133 Clay street.

CHEERA BIKUR CHOLIM UKDOSHAH.

This Society will hold their regular meeting at the Hall of "Sons of Temperance," on Washington street, between Montgomery and Sansome, every second Sunday in each month, at 6 1/2 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

L. KING, President.  
SIMON CRANER, Secretary.

## New Rates of Post.

The Postmaster General has lately issued a new table of instructions to Postmasters, in which he fixes the rate of single letters of half an ounce, or under, to Great Britain in 24 cents.

Ditto to any part of Germany, by closed mail, 30 cents.

Ditto to most parts of Germany by the Bremen line direct, 15 cents.

Ditto for quarter ounce letters to Germany via France, 21 cents.

Ditto for quarter ounce letters to any part of France, or Algeria, 15 cents.

Pre-payment optional in all cases.

The rates of letters to Canada, and the other British North American provinces, 10 cents, prepayment optional.

The following instructions in regard to printed matter will be useful to our readers. "Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American provinces, or published in those provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly postage rates of the United States, to and from the line, which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient, printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense."

## Impressive Ceremony.

How shall we justify ourselves? "At the moment the sun sets," says Mr. Brigham in his report on the state of religion in South America, "the great bell of the cathedral strikes a single stroke, and is slowly followed by all the churches in the city, thus continuing the solemn sound for one or two minutes. On hearing the first sound from the cathedral, as it were a voice from the sky, every man, woman, and child, drops all employment, every coach stops, all on horseback dismount, every head is uncovered, and the streets hushed to the stillness of the grave, look around on the multitude, and every lip is whispering its evening prayer, every thought directed professedly up to Him, who has given them the blessings of another day.

NIAGARA ROUTE. — We are sorry to see that, according to a statement of the Bulletin of last Friday, there are no prospects of opening this line for the present.

St. Mary's Cathedral of this city, when completed, will have costed 175,000.

Life.—Though we seem grieved at the shortness of life in general, we are wishing every period of it at an end. The minor longs to be at age, then to be a man of business, then to make up an estate, then to arrive at honors, then to retire.

Rates of Postage on the Gleaner. Subscribers are notified that the rate of postage for the Gleaner within this state when paid in advance, is about 3 1/2 cents for each copy the quarter.

JOSEPH SIMPSON,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
133 CLAY ST., Room 8, up stairs,  
S. F.

ELTON R. SMILIE, D. DENTIST

Having returned to the city, will resume the practice of his profession, at his office, 161 Montgomery street opposite Montgomery Block.